

OXFORD OBSERVER.

"LOVE ALL, DO WRONG TO NONE, BE CHECK'D FOR SILENCE BUT NEVER TAX'D FOR SPEECH.".....SHAKESPEARE.

VOLUME I.

PARIS, (ME.) THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 24, 1825.

Number 38.

LAWS OF MAINE.

STATE OF MAINE.

In the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five.

AN additional Act for regulating Ferries.

Sect. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled,* That at the several Ferries in this State, where the tide ebbs and flows, and the waters are so frozen over at times, as to admit a passage on the ice, it shall be the duty of all Ferry-men, so to level the ice, and repair and amend the road or passage way over the same, from day to day, that the same may be at all such times, safe and convenient for travellers with their teams, sleds and sleighs; at the proper charge and expense of the county in which such ferry may be.

Sect. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That the several ferry-men who shall be obliged to perform the services mentioned in the preceding section, shall receive such compensation therefor, as the Court of Sessions in the county where such services may be performed, shall order. And whenever hereafter the said Court shall take bonds of such ferry-men, as required in the fourth section of the act to which this in addition, it shall provide in, and by, such bond, for the faithful performance of the additional duties and services required, in this additional act.

And every such ferryman, for each neglect to do and perform the duties herein required, shall forfeit and pay ten dollars; one moiety thereof to the use of the county in which such ferry may be, and the other moiety to him or them who shall inform and sue for the same, and be further liable to pay in an action on the case, all such special damages, as any person shall sustain by such neglect.

Sect. 3. *Be it further enacted,* That this act shall be in force from and after the first day of August next.

[This act passed February 10, 1825.]

AN ACT in addition to "An Act to incorporate the town of Richmond."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That from and after the first day of May next, the town of Richmond, shall not be holden to support, or contribute to the support of any pauper, who resided within the limits of the present town of Bowdoinham, on the tenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three; but shall be holden to support all paupers who resided, on that day, within the limits of the town of Richmond; and the liabilities and obligations of each of said towns in reference to all others who may become chargeable, shall be, and remain as if no special provision had been made in the act to which this additional.

[This act passed February 15, 1825.]

AN ACT respecting the fisheries in the Counties of Lincoln and Cumberland.

Sect. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled,* That the first section of an act of the General Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, passed the first day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight, entitled "An Act for the preservation of the fish called Salmon, Shad and Alewives in the rivers, streams and waters within the counties of Lincoln and Cumberland, and for repealing all other laws heretofore made for that purpose, so far as respects their operation in said counties" which said act is still in force, in certain parts of said counties, so far as relates to the rivers, streams and waters, within the towns of Union and Hope, in the county of Lincoln, be, and the same is hereby repealed. *Provided however,* That if a majority of the inhabitants of either of said towns, at their annual meeting, in March or April, shall decide by their votes, that any passage or sluice way shall be opened in their respective towns, as provided in said section, the same shall be in force, for that year, so far as relates to the particular passage or sluice way so decided upon.

Sect. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That the tenth section of the act aforesaid, be, and the same is hereby repealed, so far as relates to the towns of Union and Hope aforesaid: *Provided,* That the said towns, may at their annual meeting in March or April, choose Fish wardens, agreeably to the provisions of said section, whose duties, as defined in the eleventh section of said act, shall extend only to such places for passages and sluice-ways, as shall have been decided upon in the manner provided by this act.

[This act passed February 15, 1825.]

AN ACT additional to "An Act to regulate the manufacture and inspection of Stone Lime and Lime Casks."

Sect. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled,* That there shall be an Inspector of stone lime and lime casks, for the town of Lincolnville, to reside within said town, and to be appointed by the Governor, with advice and consent of Council, and to be by them removable at pleasure; which inspector, shall, before he enters upon the duties of his office, be sworn faithfully to perform the same, and shall give a bond, with sufficient sureties to the Treasurer of the State, for the faithful performance thereof, in the sum of one thousand dollars; which bond shall be approved by the Court of Sessions, for the County of Hancock, and said inspector, when so qualified, shall have the same

powers, within said town, as the several inspectors of stone lime and lime casks, in, and for the towns of Thomaston, Camden and Warren, now have, by law, within their respective towns; and he and his deputies shall do and perform the same duties within the said town of Lincolnville, as the said several inspectors, and their respective deputies are required to do and perform, in their respective towns, by virtue of the act, to which this is additional; and shall be paid the same fees therefor; and that said inspector and his deputies, and his and their sureties respectively, shall be subject to all the requirements, liabilities and provisions of said act, in the same manner, and to the same extent, as the said several inspectors of Thomaston, Camden and Warren, and their respective deputies, and their each of their sureties respectively are.

Sect. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That the inspector, who shall be appointed under this act, for said town of Lincolnville, shall have the sole right and authority to inspect all stone lime and lime casks, manufactured and filled in said town, either by himself or his deputies, from and after the first day of June next.

Sect. 3. *Be it further enacted,* That this act shall have effect, and be in force, from and after the first day of June next; when all acts, or parts of acts, repugnant to this act, shall be repealed and cease to have effect: *Provided,* That any inspector or deputy inspector, to be appointed, by virtue of this act, may be appointed and qualified in pursuance of the same at any time from and after the passage thereof.

Sect. 4. *Be it further enacted,* That from and after the first day of May next, it shall not be lawful for any person to bring or introduce by land or water, into any town within this State, any cask or casks, purporting to be lime casks, not being filled with lime, having thereon uneffected, the mark or brand of any inspector of stone lime or lime casks, on penalty of forfeiting for every such cask, one dollar, to be recovered in the manner and for the use provided in the ninth section of the act to which this is additional.

[This act passed February 25, 1825.]

AN ACT in addition to "An Act to secure rent to lessors of house lots and mill privileges, and for other purposes."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That from and after the passing of this act, whenever any lessor shall attach any building, or buildings for the purpose of securing his rent, as provided by the first section of the act, to which this is additional, and shall afterwards levy his execution upon such building or buildings, for the satisfaction of the same, such execution shall be levied in the same manner, and the same proceedings shall be had, as are provided by law, in cases of attaching and selling any other personal estate: *Provided,* That the debtor, shall have one year to redeem the same, by paying to the purchaser the amount by him paid therefor and interest; and so much of the second section of the said act, as provides that "such lessor shall levy his execution in the same manner" and that "the same proceedings shall be had, as are provided by law, in cases of attaching and selling on equity of redemption," is hereby repealed.

[This act passed February 28, 1825.]

AN ACT to exempt from taxation Manufacturing Companies of Cotton, Wool, Iron and Steel for limited times.

Sect. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled,* That the individual shares, property or stock, both real and personal, of each and every company which may hereafter be incorporated in this State, as a body politic, for the purpose of manufacturing cotton, wool, iron and steel, that may be appropriated for the purchase of sites, erection of works, buildings, machinery, raw material and capital in whatever shape, necessary for the full and complete use and operation of those works, shall not be liable to be assessed therefor, by the assessors of towns or plantations, where such manufactories may be established, until after the expiration of six years, from the date of the incorporation of such companies; and all such companies as have been heretofore established, shall not be liable as aforesaid, until after the expiration of five years from the date of this act: *Provided,* That a sum not less than thirty thousand dollars, shall be employed by such incorporation in the manufacturing of the articles in said act mentioned.

Sect. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That the assessors of towns or plantations where companies incorporated for the purpose of manufacturing cotton, wool, iron or steel, may hereafter establish and put in operation works for the manufacture of those articles, shall not include in the valuation of those towns or plantations, the individual shares, property or stock real or personal, invested in such works or for their occupation, until after the period of six years from the date of the act to incorporate such company; and all companies now incorporated by this State, for like purposes, shall be exempted in like manner for the period of five years from and after the passing of this act.

[This act passed February 7, 1825.]

AN ACT additional to "An Act for the better securing and rendering more effectual grants and donations, to pious and charitable purposes."

Sect. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled,* That the overseers of each monthly meeting of the denomination of people called Quakers, shall be deemed so far a body corporate, as to take and hold in succession, all grants and donations of estate, real, personal or mixed, made, or hereafter to be made to their respective monthly meetings, or to the preparative meetings constituting the same, or to either of them, to said overseers; and to the use of any said meetings, or the poor thereof; and to alien or manage the same according to the terms and conditions, on which the same may have been made; and in the name of said overseers for the time being, to prosecute or sue for, any right that may have vested in said overseers, the poor of said meetings, or in any of said meetings, in consequence of such grant or donation.

Sect. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That the overseers of each of the monthly meetings aforesaid, shall also be deemed so far a body corporate, as to take and hold in succession, all grants and donations of real estate, situate within the territorial bounds of their respective monthly meetings, and all grants and donations, of personal estate, made by any person dwelling within said bounds, made, or hereafter to be made, to any of the quarterly meetings of said people called Quakers, to said overseers for their use, or to the use of any of said quarterly meetings, or the

poor thereof, and to alien and manage the same according to the terms and conditions on which the same may have been made, and in the name of the overseers for the time being, to prosecute or sue for any right that may have vested in said overseers, the poor of said quarterly meetings, or in any of said quarterly meetings, in consequence of such grant or donation: *Provided,* That the income of the grants and donations, to any one of such meetings, for the uses aforesaid, shall not exceed the sum of five thousand dollars per annum.

Sect. 3. *Be it further enacted,* That the powers granted by this act, may be enlarged, restrained or repealed at the pleasure of the Legislature.

[This act passed February 23, 1825.]

AN ACT additional to "An Act to secure to owners their property in logs, masts, spars, and other timber in certain cases," and to "An Act in addition to an Act to secure to owners their property in logs, masts, spars, and other timber, in certain cases."

Sect. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled,* That from and after the passing of this Act, if any person or persons shall take and carry away, or convert to his or their own use, any logs, masts, spars, or other timber, the same being in or upon the Androscoggin or Saco rivers, or any of their tributary streams, their, or any of their bays or inlets, contrary to the general provision of either of the Acts to which this is additional, in any action, commenced therefor, that the description of prize logs, or without a mark, and if any person or persons shall fraudulently mark any log or other timber, or alter any mark, with intent to claim the same as his, or their own, he or they shall be considered guilty of taking and converting the same to his, or their own use, and shall be liable, for every such offence to be proceeded against in either of the ways provided in the first section of each of the Acts to which this is additional.

Sect. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That all the prize logs, on which no mark can be found, whereby to identify the owner or owners, shall be considered the property of the owners generally, in each of said rivers, and shall be sold for the purpose of defraying the expenses of driving the river, in manner following, viz: The owners of logs on Saco river, shall meet at or near Salmon Falls, in Buxton, and the owners of logs on Androscoggin river, in Topsham, each on the first Monday in April annually, and shall each choose a master river driver, for the main river, who shall direct what mark shall be put on the prize logs, or logs, having no mark: and such master river driver shall sell the same, together with all such as may be found at any time, having no mark, at public auction, to the highest bidder, on the first Monday in June annually, at the same place, where the meeting shall have been held for choosing him to that office, and the person purchasing the same as aforesaid, shall be the owner of all the logs in such river, having the prize mark; and all the logs in the same having no mark, to a legal intent and purposes, as though his own mark was on the same; and the master river driver shall account for the proceeds of the sale of said logs to aid in defraying the expenses of driving the river, annually: *Provided,* That nothing contained in this act shall be considered as relating to any fencing stuff, ranging timber or drift stuff, not evidently cut and intended for mill logs, or to any logs having no mark, the ownership of which can be proved by good and sufficient evidence.

Sect. 3. *Be it further enacted,* That the eighth and ninth sections of the first Act, to which this is additional, passed the sixteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, be, and the same are hereby repealed, so far as the same are repugnant to this Act, and so far as the same relate to prize logs in Saco river.

[This act passed February 22, 1825.]

AN ACT in addition to "An Act establishing and regulating the fees of the several officers and other persons therein mentioned."

Sect. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled,* That in addition to the fees already given by law to the officer for levying executions, he shall be entitled to the fee following, viz: for advertising a Right in Equity of redeeming real estate, mortgaged, in a public newspaper, such sum, as he shall pay to the printer, for such advertisement. For writing and posting up notifications, in case of a sale of such equity, in the town where the land lies, and two adjoining towns, on dollar and fifty cents. For making out a deed, and return of the sale of such equity, one dollar and fifty cents: And when the estate, right, title, or interest, of any person holden or claimed, in virtue of a possession or improvement, as expressed in "An Act for the settlement of certain equitable claims, arising of real actions," shall be seized and sold upon Execution, by any officer, he shall be entitled to the same fees as are above given in case of sale of an equity of redemption. For causing appraisers to be sworn, and making return of levy, fifty cents. And it shall be the duty of every officer, who shall levy an execution on real estate, to cause the same to be recorded by the Register of Deeds, of the county where such land lies, within three months after such levy.

[This act passed February 25, 1825.]

AN ACT in addition to the several Acts now in force respecting Highways.

Sect. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled,* That the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court, shall have authority to discontinue any highway laid out or altered by authority of any Court of Sessions, when the same shall be rendered inexpedient by any highway laid out by authority of the Supreme Judicial Court; and whenever a petition shall be pending, before the Supreme Judicial Court, for laying out a highway, by which the laying out, alteration or opening of any highway, or estimation of damages therefor, by authority of any Court of Sessions, may be rendered inexpedient, the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court, on application therefor, may suspend such laying out, alteration, opening, or estimation of damages, by authority of such Court of Sessions, until the said Supreme Judicial Court shall have finally determined on such petition pending before them; and on such final determination, may revoke their order of suspension, or issue a perpetual injunction in the case, as the circumstances may require.

Sect. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That no surveyor of highways shall hereafter be permitted, under the authority conferred by the fifteenth section of the act, passed the second day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, entitled, "an act directing the method of laying out, and making provision for the repair and amendment of highways," to expend a greater amount in the repair of the roads in his limits beyond the sum committed to him for the current year, than fifteen per centum on the amount of the highway tax so committed to him.

Sect. 3. *Be it further enacted,* That instead of double damages, given by the seventh section of the act aforesaid, the party recovering damages, in manner therein mentioned, shall be entitled to single damages only.

Sect. 4. *Be it further enacted,* That whenever a fine shall be imposed on any town or plantation, by the Supreme Judicial Court, or Court of Common Pleas, for the repair of any highway, the Clerk of such Court shall forthwith certify the same to the Assessors of such town or plantation; and it shall be the duty of such Assessors, thereupon, to assess the same upon the polls and estates of such town, in the same manner as town taxes are assessed, and commit the same to the Collector thereof, to be collected and paid to the Agent, appointed by the Court to superintend the collection and appropriation of such fine, at such time as said Court shall appoint; and the Clerk shall be authorized, on application of such Agent, to issue a warrant or warrants, to enforce the collection of such fine, in the same manner as the Treasurer of the State is authorized to issue warrants, to enforce the collection of the State Tax.

Sect. 5. *Be it further enacted,* That if the Assessors of any such town or plantation shall neglect to make such assessment, and to certify the same to the Clerk of said Court, and such town or plantation, shall not cause the highway to be repaired, to the acceptance of the Agent, and pay the costs of prosecution to the Clerk, within four months, a warrant of distress may then be issued, for such fine or costs, or both, as the case may be, in the same manner as though this act had not passed.

Sect. 6. *Be it further enacted,* That the Agent appointed by such Court, shall, within three months after the same fine shall have been paid to him, make out a return of his doings to the Clerk's office of said Court, specifying fully the manner in which the same has been expended, which return shall be put on file, for the inspection of all persons interested; and if any such Agent shall neglect to appropriate the moneys thus paid him, according to the directions of the Court, he shall forfeit and pay double the amount of the sum so paid him, to be recovered by indictment, to the use of the town or plantation.

[This act passed February 23, 1825.]

AN additional Act respecting the admission of Attorneys.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That any person who shall have been admitted to practise law, in the highest Court in any other State, where the qualifications for admission are equal to those required in this State, may be admitted to practise in this State: *Provided* he otherwise conforms to the rules and regulations adopted for the admission of Attorneys and Counsellors, although he may not have prosecuted his professional studies two years in this State.

[This act passed February 25, 1825.]

AN ACT in addition to an act entitled "an act concerning Parishes."

Sect. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled,* That whenever any parish or religious society at any legal meeting thereof shall grant and vote, for any legal purpose, any sum of money and assess the same upon the polls and estates of the several members thereof, it shall be lawful for the members of said parish or religious society, to appoint their treasurer a collector of taxes, with the same powers, within the said parish or religious society as is provided for the Treasurer of a town, who has been duly appointed a collector of said town, pursuant to the provisions of an act entitled "an act concerning the assessment and collection of taxes," passed March 21st, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one *Nidalis Nulandis*; with similar powers to appoint any number of Deputies or assistants, whom he shall require to give bonds, for the faithful discharge of their duties, in such sums and with such sureties, as the assessors of such religious society shall direct.

Sect. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That the members of said parish or religious society, may by vote at such meeting authorize similar abatements upon said taxes to be paid into such collector and Treasurer or his deputy, within thirty, sixty, or one hundred and twenty days after the delivery of said tax bills, as towns are authorized to make, by virtue of the fifty-seventh section of the act last mentioned, in the foregoing section; and such taxes as shall not be paid in, within either of the aforesaid periods, shall be collected by said Treasurer and Collector, his deputy or deputies, in the same manner as town taxes under similar circumstances.

Sect. 3. *Be it further enacted,* That the Assessors of any Parish or Religious Society, which shall regulate the collection of their taxes agreeably to the provisions of this act, shall assess their taxes in duo form, and deposit the same in the hands of said Treasurer and Collector for collection, together with a warrant for that purpose, after he shall have been duly qualified, together with his Deputy or Deputies; and at or before the same time, shall post up a notification or notifications thereof, together with a copy of the second section of this act, at the principal entrance door of the Meeting House or place of worship of such Parish or Religious Society, or at such other place or places, as may at any legal meeting, be designated by said Parish or Religious Society for posting up notifications for calling their meetings for prudential affairs.

[This act passed February 22, 1825.]

AN ACT establishing the line between Litchfield and Hallowell.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That from and after the passing of this act, the dividing line, between the towns of Litchfield, in the County of Lincoln, and Hallowell, in the County of Kennebec, shall pass and be extended through the middle of Winthrop Stream, instead of any other line of boundary heretofore established as the dividing line between the said towns; and the same line shall be the dividing line between the Counties of Lincoln and Kennebec.

[This act passed February 16, 1825.]

THE OBSERVER.

PARIS.....THURSDAY, MARCH 24, 1825.

We copy, with a great deal of pleasure, the following candid and liberal remarks made by the Editor of the *National Journal*, on the retirement of Mr. Crawford from the office of the Treasury Department. Such sentiments are worth cultivating, and ought to be preserved as a monument of magnanimity.

"WASHINGTON, March 12.
"The Hon. WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD, late Secretary of the Treasury, left this city yesterday morning, accompanied by his family, for his residence in Georgia. It is impossible to take leave of one, who has served so long in the councils of his country, in situations of high trust, and in times of great public embarrassment, without feeling some degree of sadness and sorrow at the reflection, that we may have seen him for the last time. Mr. Crawford retires from service, we believe, with a fortune by no means ample, and with a constitution considerably impaired by the ravages of a severe and long continued disease. The inhabitants of this city who have had the happiness to know him in his domestic and social circle, will long have cause to regret the necessity of his departure from among us. For ourselves, though we preferred another for the Presidency, we have had no other feeling towards Mr. Crawford than respect for those qualities which so strongly endeared him to his friends. We most heartily wish him a speedy and perfect restoration of health, and the enjoyment of many years of social happiness and domestic bliss."

The following are the remarks of the Editor of the *Charleston (S. C.) Courier*, on the "consistency of some papers" in this country. Our readers will recollect, that we have heretofore adverted to this subject.

"As certain insects change their shape and character, and certain birds their plumage, so certain newspapers in this country are rapidly undergoing a change in their political complexion and views of things. From being the violent and declared enemies of Mr. Adams, predicting every evil omen to befall him, threatening his administration with 'opposition from the start,' they are becoming as acquiescent as Potomus—and now it is a 'camel'—and then it is a 'weasel'—and then, forsooth, it is 'very like a whale.' Such, already, is the complaisant compliance of those who, with their 'colors nailed to the mast,' in token of eternal hostility, are now spreading their canvass to join the victorious vessel, proclaiming by signals,

"Oh! could my little bark attendant sail,
Pursue the triumph, and partake the gale."

It is said of *Hamlet*, that when the wind was southerly, he knew a hawk from a handsaw. It is not to be doubted, that these seeming professions of friendship, and efforts at conciliation, will be duly appreciated. The *Far of Bray* was certainly a successful model for the imitation of sycophants of modern times.

Leaving, however, out of the question, the consistency of these presses, and the motives, real or apparent, which actuate them, we sincerely rejoice, that the premature and terrific denunciation of Mr. Adams, is thus speedily relinquished, and that the serpents of fiction have abandoned the idea of strangling *Hercules* in his cradle."

We noticed by an account in the *Cincinnati (Ohio) Gazette*, that a woman about sixteen years of age was brought to bed with four living children, who were all perfect, and in fine health at three weeks old. We need not marvel, that the current of emigration sets so strongly from that State into Maine, if this is a fair sample of their increase of population.

Mr. SOUTHARD, the present Secretary of the Navy, has been appointed, by the President, Acting Secretary of the Treasury, until Mr. Rush returns from London.

EDITORIAL DUEL. It seems that the Editors of the *New Orleans Argus* and *Mercantile Advertiser* have fought a duel in order to settle, in an honorable way, an editorial dispute. Shots were exchanged without any effect; small swords were then brought into action, both were wounded, but not severely, and a reconciliation ensued. We have but few such brave editors in this quarter of the world, if we except some of the *Portland editors*. For our own part, we have frankly to acknowledge, that we "should rather run than fight."

Another breach of promise of marriage.—Miss HARRIS, of New-Castle, recovered one thousand dollars damage, for a breach of promise of marriage, against Mr. Joel Hill, of St. Stephens, at a Court of Common Pleas, held at Machias, in this State, on the first Tuesday of the present month.

Another.—Miss Catharine Saly recovered three thousand dollars of Mr. Charles Buckhast, of Frederick County, Maryland.

Notwithstanding it has heretofore been said that "Lover's Vows" are "brittle things," we begin to believe, that they will be forthwith considered as good as cash.

The following literary curiosity, it is said, was found at Columbia, South Carolina, the morning after the adjournment of the last Legislature. The probability is, that it was the memorandum of one of the members, and that he intended to send it to his constituents. By this it would appear that the people of that State have the benefit of the services of "lame" men as well as those of Maine. It first

appeared in the *Yorkville Pioneer*, which says, "it was written on a sheet of letter paper, in crooked lines, most of which were South 48 East. It is published verbatim et literatim, except some marginal notes in hieroglyphics, which we are unable to decipher." The Editor, however, with the accustomed liberality of the profession, generously offers the author the original manuscript by paying for advertising the same.

- 1 an act to give a nott liberty to leve the state for a short time
- 2 an act to provide the perrity of the Electif francies of this State of Charles
- 3 an act to amend the Cherter of the State Bank.
- 4 an act to Cresce the penneltys for braking the sab-beth day
- 5 and act to authorise the town Council of George-tow to Raise a sum of money By a Lottry
- 6 an act to in Corporate South Carolina Society and for other purposes there in mentioned
- 7 an act to alter the 48 section of an act to Briges and phareys.

1824 an act to in Corporate sertin society there in mention

Accounts from New-Hampshire, state that Gov. Morrill is re-elected without opposition, and that republican representatives have been elected to Congress. It appears that more than half of the members elected to the next Legislature are new ones.

ISAAC LILEY, Esq. has been re-appointed Collector for the District of Portland and Falmouth.
DANIEL GRANGER, Esq. Collector and Inspector for the Port of Saco.
DENNY M'CONN, Esq. Collector and Inspector for the District of Waldoborough.
JOSIAH HOOK, Esq. Collector for the District of Penobscot.
GEORGE WHEELWRIGHT, Esq. appointed Collector for the Port of Kennebunk.
THOMAS SAVAGE, Esq. Collector and Inspector for the District of York.
FRANCIS COOK, Esq. Collector and Inspector for the District and Port of Wiscasset.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The Treaty lately concluded between Commissioners of the United States, on the one part, and the Creek Indians on the other, for the cession of lands lying within the limits of the State of Georgia, has been confirmed by the Senate.

Lieut. Colonel Roger Jones has been appointed, by the President of the United States, with the consent of the Senate, to be Adjutant General of the Army of the United States.

For the last three years, owing probably to the disagreement between the late President and the Senate on the subject, the office of Adjutant General has been vacant. During that time, the duties of the station have been discharged, *ad interim*, by Major C. J. Nourse, of whom it is but justice to say, that we believe he has filled the station to the satisfaction of the Executive, and to that of all those whose vocation has brought them in contact with him.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The most important decision made by the Senate yesterday, we presume, was the rejection of the convention lately formed with the Government of Colombia, in relation to the African Slave Trade. The injunction of secrecy having been removed by the Senate, from that part of their proceedings which relates to this Convention, we shall be enabled to give a full account of them. At present we can only state, that the first article of the Treaty (giving the mutual right of search on the seas and coasts of Africa and the West Indies,) was stricken out by a vote of 23 to 12, as follows:
For the Article.—Messrs. Barton, Beaton, Chase, Clayton, Edwards, Findlay, Harrison, Jackson, Knight, Mills, Seymour, Van Dyke—12.
Against the Article.—Messrs. Bell, Berien, Boulogny, Branch, Chandler, Cobb, D'Wolf, Dickerson, Eaton, Gallard, Hayne, Hendricks, Holmes, of Maine, Holmes, of Miss., Johnston, of Louis., Kœr, King, of Alab., Lloyd, of Md., Lloyd, of Mass., M'con, Noble, Rowan, Ruggles, Smith, Tazewell, Thouts, Van Buren, Williams—23.

The Treaty was then rejected, *nem. con*

Distressing Occurrence.—On the 29th January, as Mr. Robert Wraith, engineer, was at work on board the steam boat *Sciota*, at Cincinnati, Ohio, his foot was caught by a part of the machinery, which held it, until the crank in turning struck him, or off his leg at the thigh, and crushed his body in such a manner as almost caused instant death. He has left a wife and four small children.—*Int.*

A distressing accident occurred at Newburyport last week. The wife of Capt. Lawrence Brown, who was sitting by the fire, with an infant a month old in her arms, fainted during the absence of the nurse, and fell with the child into the fire. They were both burnt in a most shocking manner, so that the child's life is despaired of, and the mother is languishing in great agony.

[From the Alexandria Gazette, March 10.]

Murder and Robbery.—On Saturday night last, William Simpson, a Southern trader, was murdered, near Centerville, Fairfax county, Va. and robbed of about \$1600, chiefly in notes of the Bank of Virginia.

It appears that Simpson had eaten his supper at the tavern where he had been for several days, in company with four or five persons of the place or neighborhood; and that after supper they all left the tavern, not however, precisely at the same time, but this being common, attracted no particular notice. All except Simpson, returned to the tavern in the course of the evening, say before 10 o'clock, and slept there as usual. Next morning being Sunday, three of them left the village, two on foot and one on horseback. Simpson's not returning to the tavern on Sunday, excited no suspicions, as his business led him frequently into the neighborhood for longer and shorter periods. On Monday suspicions began to be entertained, and on Tuesday morning the inhabitants undertook to search, and in a very short time, within about half a mile of the village, and near one of the roads leading from thence, he was found dead and the money which it was known he had about him was missing. He appeared to have been shot through the head with a pistol, and stabbed. The Jury of inquest was sitting when our informant left the village on Tuesday.

Last week, four persons by the name of Thayer, (the father and three sons) were committed to the gaol in this village, on suspicion of having murdered a Mr. Love.—They were all residents of Boston, in this county. Love was missing in December last; and soon after which two of the prisoners appeared with a power of attorney to collect his debts, which was believed to be forged. This led to suspicions, and they were arrested. On searching, the body of

Love was found and identified. It was slightly covered, in a field partly cleared, a short distance from the house of one of the prisoners. A ball had been shot through the head, the neck dislocated, and the face badly mangled. The prisoners will have their trial at the Court of Oyer and Terminer, which commences, on the 19th of April next. Love was known in this village, having commanded a vessel on the Lake, last summer. *Buffalo Patriot.*

On Monday afternoon about 1-2 past 2 o'clock, the Powder Mill, three miles west of this city, belonging to R. & D. Rand & Co. was blown up, and Mr. Hezekiah Clark and Mr. William Clark, who were the only persons at work in it, were very badly burnt. The former lingered in the most excruciating pain until about 9 o'clock, on Monday night, when he died. The latter it is hoped will recover. There were about three hundred pounds of powder in the mill at the time when the accident happened. The fire was soon extinguished by those who collected, so that no further damage was done. *Middletown Gazette.*

TRIAL AND CONVICTION OF DESHA, SON OF THE GOVERNOR OF KENTUCKY, FOR MURDER.

A letter from Lexington, professing to give an account of this interesting affair, lately appeared in *Snowden's Advocate*, written, as it would appear, by some one disposed to screen the murderer from punishment, in the course of which the writer asserted, that in order to intimidate the jury who tried him, a "piece of paper was by some means or other conveyed to the jury room, on which was written a threat in these words, 'If the jury did not bring in a verdict against the prisoner, Isaac B. Desha, they should be hung in effigy and burnt.'" In consequence of this, the verdict has been set aside, and a new trial granted. The following letter detailing the circumstances of this atrocious murder, as they came out on the trial, was taken from the same publication, and written in consequence of the appearance of that.

"Mr. Editor—Your paper of the 16th inst. contains an extract of a letter from Lexington, which should not pass without some animadversion. The writer, it appears, had attended the trial of Desha, and is, therefore, the less excusable for any misrepresentations, to detect which, is the object of this communication.

The late Francis Baker, Esq. was a gentleman of learning and talents from New-Jersey and was educated as a lawyer under the late Attorney General, Woodruff, and removed to Natchez about nine years ago, where he became the proprietor and conductor of a public Journal.

In September last, he sat out on a journey to his native State, on horseback, and had necessarily to pass through the State of Kentucky. An attack of fever on the road compelled him to remain some days at Lexington to recover sufficient strength to pursue his journey. In this enfeebled state he left Lexington on the 1st November, and rode to a place called the Blue Licks, where he lodged. The next morning he rode to Doggett's tavern, where he fell in with Isaac B. Desha, the son of the Governor of Kentucky, and breakfasted in company with him and a large party of Desha's acquaintances. In this vicinity resided the murderer, his father and father-in-law.

The deceased was an entire stranger here, but he knew that Captain Bickley, with whom he had become acquainted at Natchez, lived in this neighborhood, and feeling still too weak to continue his journey, he inquired the way to his house, with the intention of remaining there a day or two. Desha professed to be well acquainted with Captain Bickley, said that he lived off the main road, that he was going to ride that way himself, and offered to show him to the house. This fatal offer was accepted, and after breakfast they rode off together from Doggett's, each on horseback, in the presence of a number of persons who witnessed their departure; Desha with nothing about him but a horse-whip, heavily loaded with lead, and dressed in a roundabout jacket, with no coat or overcoat. In two or three hours afterwards, or between ten and eleven o'clock, Desha was seen in possession of the horse, saddle-bags, and pocket-book of the deceased, under the following circumstances. On a by-road or bridle path, gloomy and retired, the country mountainous and covered with wood, leading from the main road to Desha's, lives a man of the name of Ball, about two miles from Desha's. To this man's house the horse of the deceased ran up, and one of his sons got on him and rode off in search of the owner. He had not proceeded far when he met Desha on the path very much agitated, his hands and clothes stained with blood, and carrying a pair of saddle-bags on his arm, which were afterwards found in the woods with the ends cut open and proved to be the same with which the deceased left Doggett's, and the same that Desha was seen to carry on his arm. Desha claimed the mare, (it was a white mare of a remarkable appearance the deceased rode) as his property, and said he had just bought her of a man who owed him, and could not pay the money; got on her, and took the boy up behind him and rode off.

In a few minutes afterwards Desha's horse ran up to the same house without a bridle and another son of Ball's put on a bridle and rode off in pursuit of Desha, whom he knew to be owner. He had not gone far, when he met Desha and his brother on the mare; a pocket-book was in Desha's pantaloons' pocket, which one of the boys had a good opportunity of observing, for it dropped out of his pocket, and he dismounted and handed it up to him. The pocket-book was afterwards found in the woods, cut to pieces, and in evidence it appeared to be the same with which the deceased left Doggett's and the same that was seen in Desha's pocket. When Desha left Doggett's he had neither saddle-bags nor pocket-book; it would have been observed if he had, for he was clad in a roundabout jacket, with shallow pockets. It also appeared in evidence, by a man residing

at Desha's that he never came home until evening, that he then walked round about the house with a pair of saddle-bags on his arm, peeped in at the door, but went off without entering, and returned in two or three hours without the saddle-bags. He had been married not quite a year to a respectable woman, who was so terrified at his manner and appearance, that she insisted upon going to her father's next morning and actually left his house.

The day after the murder a glove was found, which produced no alarm; but the following day the saddle-bags were found in the woods, empty, and the ends cut open. This excited suspicions of some foul deed, and led to a further search of the woods, when the pocket-book was found cut to pieces, and in a hollow tree not far distant, eight shirts, with the marks cut out, a vest, a handkerchief, and four pair of stockings, and Desha's bridle tied to a tree where his horse had slipped it. The search was prosecuted, and the spot where the murder was committed was identified from the appearance of the ground; but the body was not found until the 8th, six days after the deed had been committed, when it was discovered in a gully, where it had been dragged about 150 yards down a hill. The skull was fractured by repeated blows, of a heavily loaded whip or bludgeon, one stab in the breast, two bruises in the shoulder, and the throat cut from ear to ear, a shocking spectacle of human barbarity. There was a deep cut on the left thumb, from which it would appear there was an endeavor made to ward off the fatal knife, and that the helpless sufferer was still conscious of his dreadful situation. The body was stripped of every thing but the shirt, which was marked "Francis Baker" with durable ink, a vest, stockings, and one glove on the right hand. The next day the pantaloons were found very bloody, and in the watch box 70 dollars in the United States Bank notes, wrapped round a silver dollar, which had escaped the eye of the murderer; the watch gone; and at the distance of 200 yards the coat and hat were found, the latter much broken by the blows on the head; and at a short distance, Desha's loaded whip, the butt end shattered to pieces.

The discovery of the horse of the deceased in the possession of Desha led to his apprehension at the house of his father-in-law, who is said to be a man of great respectability, and who, indignant at the injured honor of his family, declared that he should never enter his house again, whether he was condemned or acquitted. So satisfied was he of his guilt, that he and his terrified wife at once abandoned him to his fate. Indeed, it is but too probable that this is not the first murder he has committed. Mr. D. a member of the bar, recently from Louisville, and now residing at Natchez, declares that Desha attempted to murder him in the same manner about a year ago. They were riding together on horseback, when Desha made some excuse for falling behind. A short time afterwards he looked round, and saw Desha with a club uplifted in the act of felling him from his horse; he clapt spurs to his horse and escaped. He was silent from prudential considerations; he was a young man, unwilling to provoke the resentment of a family so powerful and influential; he was about to leave Kentucky."

Mrs. Stuckey, of Sumpter District, S. C. was murdered by her servant maid, who struck her on the head while asleep with her two infant children and then cut her throat. The servant has been tried, convicted and was to be executed on the 25th ult.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 10.
Sad Accident.—We have to record to-day a melancholy occurrence, in which, probably more than twenty fellow-creatures have been buried into eternity, and by which, one of the most respectable families of this city, have been covered with mourning.

"George Shiraton, master of the British brig *William*, doth depose and say, that on the 12th day of January, about 30 miles from Cape Antonio, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, he picked up a boat with 9 men in it; that said men, one of whom was the mate of the Colombian privateer C. A. Anst, told this deponent that said privateer, commanded by Alexander Hasle, had capsized the night before in a violent storm; and that they, the said nine men, were the only persons who escaped; and that the said Alexander Hasle, and all the crew were drowned. That on the 15th of the said month of January, this deponent was boarded by a Colombian privateer called the *Clara*; and that the captain of the said privateer Clara took on board of her 8 men out of the 9, and left on board this deponent's vessel one of them here present, who calls himself Ebenezer Clark, who will be able to give further information on the subject. G. SHIRATON.

Sworn to before me, one of the Justices of the peace of New-Orleans, this 24th day of February, 1825. GALLIN PREVAL.

E. Clark also made affidavit, in which he states that Messrs. Bosque, Chochin, John Say and Eastman, were among those who perished, and Messrs. C. Tidale and McLean were among those who escaped. *Mer. Adr.*

The *National Gazette* contains a letter from a respectable source at Tunis, giving a list of eighty-nine Greeks who were there in a deplorable state of slavery, and enumerating the vessels in which they had been brought, of which two were English, one French, two Austrian, one Sardinian, one Swedish, and one Tunisian; and she under French colors, and conveyed by a French man of war. It is to the honor of our commerce that no American vessel was engaged in this white slave trade. The Greeks were principally those of the Island of Scio, who escaped death to endure a worse fate, and that through the instrumentality of their brother Christians. The writer states that they had indeed been demanded, but not effected, by a British squadron; and that this interference had tended to aggravate their sufferings; the arrival of the squadron becoming a signal for the slave owners, who then exercised the most inhuman cruelties upon these unhappy Greeks, both males and females, in order to force them into Mahometan slavery, and thus prevent their being given up to the British. *N. Y. American.*

MORE PIRATES.
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Great Fire at broke out at the 12th of Feb., and more than 500 was for a long time would be ed rapidly to wi great measure, United States sch finally checked. gnated in the fo stitious woman. resorted to the the thief; She stuck it full of the thief to su make confession minutes. On he of her bed on fi er the flames, sh without giving as prisoner in t

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MORE PIRATES.—Capt. Morrison, arrived at Philadelphia, from Maracaibo, states, that on the fourth ult. he landed at Fort St. Carlos, and was informed by the Commandant, that the captain of a Dutch schooner from Curacoa, had reported that two days before sailing, Feb. 1, a suspicious looking sch. in company with a brig, had been seen passing the harbor, and that on the next day, 14 dead bodies, with their heads cut off, were picked up on the beach. The Commandant had no doubt the sch. was a pirate.

Great Fire at St. Thomas.—A destructive fire broke out at this place on the morning of the 12th of Feb. and destroyed 4 or 500 houses, and more than 500 families were left destitute. It was for a long time apprehended that the whole town would be destroyed, as the flames gained rapidly to windward, and it was owing in a great measure, to the aid of the crew of the United States sch. *Gran*, that they were finally checked. The fire was found to have originated in the folly and carelessness of a superstitious woman. She had lost two ducks, and resorted to the following experiment to discover the thief; She lighted a candle, having first stuck it full of pins, for the purpose of putting the thief to such pains as to compel him to make confession, and left the house for a few minutes. On her return she found the curtains of her bed on fire, and being unable to smother the flames, she shut up the house and fled, without giving any alarm. She was confined as a prisoner in the fort.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—All the Portuguese ministry is changed. This event is announced in the Paris papers of the 6th of February. The Lisbon papers of the 22d confirm the intelligence. A letter from that city of the 22d, says, "the influence of the British Cabinet has obtained a complete triumph."

An extract from a private letter from Paris, dated Feb. 4, says—"I have seen the postscript to a private letter from a good authority at Madrid, to the following effect:—"The declaration of the British Government as to the colonies, has caused the greatest consternation at Court, and disconcerted all the plans of ministers. They are alarmed for the fate of the last expedition. The King has announced his determination to hold no diplomatic relations with any power which shall make treaties of alliance with his insurgent colonies, and will even treat them as enemies. Let England therefore look to herself."

MADRID, Jan. 17.—Several Cabinet Councils have been held within a few days; and it has just leaked out that England has recognised the new States of South America. This has completely ruined the projects of our government, which yet hoped to compel the independents to submit, and has recently been engaged on the project of sending a great expedition to America. The assassinations in this neighborhood increase.

ANGONA, Jan. 15.—A ship which sailed from Zante on the 11th instant, has brought letters and journals from Missolonghi of the 5th Jan. With some variations, they agree in the main points, that the civil war in the Morea is quelled, and tranquillity restored. They knew nothing of a landing of the troops that were on board Ibrahim Pacha's fleet.

ODESSA, Jan. 14.—The most recent accounts from St. Petersburg say, that the reception given to M. Muziacki, on presenting his credentials at Constantinople, has made an extremely favorable impression in the Department for Foreign Affairs, which is almost exclusively directed by his Majesty himself. Nothing seems to be decided respecting the Greek cause; but Mr. Stratford Canning being expected on a mission, supposed to be relative to this question, it may be presumed that this important business will soon become the subject of serious discussion. But should the British Cabinet be really disposed, as English journals assert, to admit the idea of the entire independence of Greece, it may be conjectured, with great probability, that the proposal will not be willingly listened to at St. Petersburg. Well informed persons even affirm, that a communication has already been made on this subject to the Court of Vienna, in which the adherence to the principles hitherto followed, is again expressed in the most decided manner.

Allgemeine Zeitung, Jan. 31.

MEXICO, Dec. 25.—Yesterday the session of the General Constituent Congress was closed with the accustomed solemnities; on which occasion the President of the Republic delivered a speech.

Much has been said respecting the motives which could have induced the Sovereign Congress to render memorable the termination of their labors, by a session of extraordinary duration, which was continued, as we are informed, until three o'clock in the morning; when they invested the President with powers of a nature so comprehensive, that they can be compared only to those of an absolute monarch. Various reasons are assigned for these extraordinary proceedings. Some persons suppose that they may be attributed to the suspicious movements of General Santana, in the province of Yucatan; whilst others ascribe them to apprehensions of invasion; and others again can sagaciously discover a hundred causes, and all of a different nature.

Mr. Lionel Hervey, the principal commissioner from his Britannic Majesty to our Government, left this city on the 19th inst. on his return to England. The courteous and amiable deportment of Mr. Hervey during his residence in this country, has secured him the public esteem, and his departure is a subject of general regret. The perfect knowledge he possesses of our language gave him great facilities in his

various communications, and we are persuaded that, on his arrival at the Court of St. James, he will be an active and zealous promoter of the prompt acknowledgment of our Independence.

Accounts from St. Petersburg to the 12th Feb. state, that scarcely a trace of the late inundations of that capital was to be seen. The shops and ware-houses were open, bridges repaired, streets cleared, and every thing had resumed its wonted appearance.

DEATHS.

At Little Rock, Arkansas, Gen. William Lewis, an officer of the Revolution.

In Washington city, Dr. John Harrison, of the Navy.

In Norwich, Vt. Col. John House, aged 81, a Revolutionary soldier. He was one of the first settlers in Hanover, N. H. In 1775, he raised a company of volunteers, joined the American forces at fort St. John, under the command of Gen. Montgomery, was with him at the attack on Quebec, in which he commanded a company, and shared in most of the hardships and trials experienced by our army from that time till the capture of Burgoyne.

At Southwick, Major Teham Noble, aged LXXXII years—a revolutionary pensioner. He served one year in the French War under Putnam and Rodgers, when only 16 years of age—was one of the 40 brave men under Allen and Arnold, who took Ticonderoga by surprise at the commencement of the war. He fought at the battle of Bennington under the brave Stark, and, as he frequently used to relate "discharged his piece 20 times without changing his station, when the barrel of his gun became so warm he could not hold it—that he distinctly saw three of the victims he aimed at, fall to the ground—that he assisted to raise the British Col. Baum who had commanded the expedition, as he lay expiring on the field of battle." His strong attachment to the interest of his country, procured him the resentment of her enemies—and while residing at Reupert, (Vt.) he had a house, barn, and grist-mill set on fire by some Tories, and consumed to ashes.

FOR SALE.

At No. 3, Maine Row, by the subscriber,
POTASH KETTLES,
of a superior quality from the New-Hampshire Iron Factory Company, (at Franconia) which he offers for sale at a fair price and on liberal credit.
ALPHEUS SHAW.
Portland, March 24, 1825. 38

BUCKFIELD GRAMMAR SCHOOL.
THE SPRING TERM of this Institution will commence Monday, the eighteenth day of April next. No pains will be spared that scholars may become thorough in the various branches to which they may attend.
March 14, 1825. 38 cop3w.

FOR SALE at the OXFORD BOOKSTORE, a good assortment of Attorneys' and Justices' BLANKS; Collectors', Administrators', and Sheriffs' DEEDS; BLANKS for town orders, town clerks &c.

FOR SALE at the Oxford Bookstore, Anderson's COUGH DROPS. The following certificate we think sufficient testimony in favor of this invaluable medicine:

"This is to certify that the subscriber was brought very low by spitting blood, attended with a cough and catarrh, and that nothing afforded me real relief until I commenced taking Anderson's Cough Drops, the use of which were the means in the hand of God of restoring me again to a comfortable state of health. And I do further certify that the wife of Mr. Nathan Huntington, living in the same place, was afflicted with a very bad cough for a number of years, and that in 1823 she was reduced so low, that it was thought she must soon be in her grave, as she was scarcely able to walk from her bed to the fire, when she commenced taking Anderson's Cough Drops, the use of which, in a short time, so far restored her, that she was soon able to do a good day's work. I can cheerfully recommend this medicine to the public."
PHILO JUDSON,
Pastor of the Church in Ashford, (Conn.)
Ashford, Sept. 25, 1824."

FRESH SUPPLY ENGLISH GOODS.

ASA BARTON, Agent.
HAS just received and offers for sale, A few pieces of Calicoes; Muslins; Cambrics; British Shirtings, &c.

ALSO—Vestings; Fancy Handkerchiefs; Black Lace Veils; Merino and Swiss Muslin Points; Ruffs; Black and White Silk Lace; Ribbons; Needle Cases, &c.—which will be sold cheap for cash only.

ALSO—Sheetings; Shirtings; Sattinets; Yarns, from No. 7 to 12; Knitting Yarn and Thread.
Paris, March 17.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to **GLAZIER & Co.** whose term of credit has expired (except it is for the Oxford Observer), are requested to make payment without the least possible delay, as all notes and accounts of that description must be collected.
ASA BARTON, Agent.

HEBRON ACADEMY.

THE Spring Term in **HEBRON ACADEMY** will commence on Monday, the twenty-first day of March next, under the tuition of Mr. SIMON PERKINS, a graduate of Bowdoin College, in whom we have confidence as a faithful and useful instructor, and youths of both sexes are again invited to try the advantages of this Institution.
JOHN TRIPP, Secretary.
Feb. 14, 1825. 34 cop3w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

TAKEN by virtue of an Execution and will be sold at Public Vendue, at the Store of Messrs. STREET & BEAN, in Brownfield, on Wednesday, the twenty-seventh day of April next, at one of the clock in the afternoon, all the right, title, and interest which **JONATHAN STORER**, of said Brownfield, has in equity to redeem the following mortgaged Real Estate, viz: the homestead FARM, on which the said Storer now lives, situated in Brownfield aforesaid, together with all the privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging.
DANIEL TYLER, Jr.
Deputy Sheriff.
Brownfield, March 10, 1825. 38

G. C. LYFORD,

At the CHEAP STORE, Court-Street, Portland,
HAS JUST RECEIVED, 15 Packages FRESH GOODS, which, with his former stock, will be sold very low. Among the BARGAINS, are

2000 yds. stout Brown SHEETINGS, at 12 1-2 cts.
2500 yds. fine do. do. 14 & 15 cts.
700 yds. coarse do. SHIRTINGS, 9 cts.
750 yds. stout do. do. 12 1-2 cts.
10 dozen plain MUSLIN HANDKERCHIEFS, from 12 1-2 to 20 cents.
14 dozen figured MUSLIN HANDKERCHIEFS, yard square, at 25 cents each.
1 bale AMERICAN GINGHAMS, at 12 1-2 cts.
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Light and dark ENGLISH GINGHAM, Calico width, at 12 1-2 cents.
4-4 Cord. PINK GINGHAMS, at 25 cents.
Narrow White FLANNELS, at 12 1-2 cts to 1s.
Red FLANNELS, from 25 cts. to 2s. 6d.
100 CASSIMERE SHAWLS, from 7s. 6d. to \$3 25
100 pieces plain and figured BOMBAZETTES.

ALSO.

Blue, Black, Mixt and Drab Broadcloths; Black and Mixt Cassimeres; Ladies' Blue and Drab Habit Cloths; Sattinets, fine assortment; Caroline and Scotch Plaids; Calicoes; Copper-plates; Muslins; Cambrics; Vestings; Silk and Worsted Hosiery; Black Nankin and Canton Crapes; Double Chain Black and Colored Levantines; Black Sinchaws and Sarsnetts; Changeable and Figured Silks, Norwich and Italian Crapes; an excellent assortment of Gloves; Irish Linens; Long Lawns; Linen Cambrics; Black and White Silk Laces; Thread, Bobbinet and Mechlin Laces; Real Merino Shawls and Mantles; Raw Silk and Worsted Mantles; White and Green Gauze Veils; White and Black Lace Veils; Ribbons; Tapes; Bobbins; Paper and Box Pins; Cotton Batting, Pelesse Wadding; Gimps; Cord Plushes; Habit Buttons; Frogs, &c. &c. &c.
Portland, January 17, 1825. 30 8w

DEAF AND DUMB.

STATE OF MAINE.
Secretary of State's Office, Portland, 7 March, 1825.
PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, That on Tuesday, the fourteenth day of June next, the Governor and Council will designate "such Deaf and Dumb Persons as may appear to be the most proper subjects for education," under the "Resolve for the assistance of the Deaf and Dumb," passed February 22, 1825; and that all applications for the benefit of the appropriation made by said Resolve, must be made in writing to this office, previous to that time; setting forth the name, age, and residence of the person for whom the application is made; the amount of assistance such person can receive from his or her parents or guardian, or from any other source, together with evidence of such person's capacity to receive instruction.
By order of the Governor and Council:
AMOS NICHOLS,
Secretary of State.

MACHINE CARDS.

HORACE SEAYER, No. 2, Mitchell's Buildings, has just received a consignment of Machine Cards, from the Manufactory of Horace Smith, Liechestr, which will be warranted to give satisfaction. Orders for any quantity executed at short notice.
Feb. 15.—tf 34

PAPER.

HORACE SEAYER, No. 2, Mitchell's Buildings has on hand an extensive assortment of Royal—fine and coarse Demi-Letter—Folioscap—No. 1, and 2, Pot—Sheathing—Kentish Cap—and Wrapping Paper.
Feb. 14. 3w 34

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.—Bethel.

THE owners of the following Lots of LAND are hereby notified, that the same are taxed in the bills of assessment of taxes, assessed on the lands of non-resident proprietors, in said Bethel, in the County of Oxford, for the State, County, Town and School Taxes, committed to me, for the year 1824, in the sums respectively set against said lots, viz:

Owner.	No. of Lots.	No. of Acres.	Value.	Town and School.	County.	State and
Unknown,	12	1	100	50	\$ c	\$ c
do.	16	1	100	40	44	16
do.	18	1	100	40	44	16
do.	19	1	100	50	54	20
do.	33	1	100	50	54	20
do.	13	1	50	25	28	11
do.	7	2	100	50	54	20
do.	9	2	100	50	54	20
Peter Frost,	15	2	100	50	54	20
Wm. Barker,	6	3	100	50	54	20
Perry Land,	16	1	50	20	22	8
Unknown,	23	2	100	40	44	16
do.	23	2	100	65	72	25
do.	29	2	100	40	44	16
do.	2	3	100	40	44	16
do.	12	3	100	20	22	8
do.	19	3	100	30	34	4
do.	16	6	100	30	34	4
do.	15	7	100	50	54	20
do.	17	6	100	50	54	20
do.	2	4	100	30	34	4
do.	20	11	22	10	12	5
do.	21	11	28	10	12	5
do.	22	11	20	8	10	4
do.	26	10	30	15	6	3
do.	5	1	100	40	44	16
Dr. M. Mason, Agent,	3	4	100	34	34	13
S. Kimball, & Deac.,	15	6	100	30	34	14
Barber, Agents,	24	1	100	50	54	20
Saml. Kimball,	11	3	100	75	82	30
P. C. Virgin, Agent,	26	3	100	40	44	16
M. Bonney, Agent,	14	8	100	60	66	25
M. Maron, Agent,						

And unless said taxes and all necessary intervening charges are paid to me, the subscriber, on or before *Thursday, the thirty-first day of March next*, so much of said lands will, on said day, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, at the dwelling house of the subscriber, in said Bethel, be sold at Public Auction, as will be sufficient to pay said taxes and charges.

THADDEUS P. BARTLETT,
Collector of said Bethel, A.D. 1824.

Bethel, Feb. 25, 1825. 36 8w

TOUR OF LAFAYETTE.

JUST PUBLISHED, and for sale at the Oxford Bookstore, A SKETCH of the tour of Gen. LA FAYETTE, with notices of his life, &c. &c.

PROBATE NOTICES.

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.

WE, the subscribers, having been appointed by the Hon. Benjamin Chandler, Esq. Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, to receive and examine the claims of creditors to the estate of **ANDREW BARROWS**, late of Hartford, deceased, represented insolvent, do hereby give notice that six months are allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims, and that we shall attend that service, at the school house near Joseph Saul's, in said Hartford, on Saturday, the 17th day of September next, at nine o'clock A. M.
*MOSES SAMPSON, } Commis-
HOPESTILL BISBEE, } sioners.*
March 7, 1825. 38

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.

THE subscribers having been appointed by the Hon. Benjamin Chandler, Judge of Probate, of Wills, for the County of Oxford, to receive and examine the claims of creditors to the estate of **ELIAS STURTEVANT**, late of Sumner, in said County, Esquire, deceased, represented insolvent, do hereby give notice, that six months are allowed, from the twenty-second day of February last, to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims, and that they will attend that service at the dwelling house of Simeon Barrett, Junr. in Sumner, on the afternoons of the first Monday in May next, the first Monday in June next, and the first Monday in July next, at one of the clock in the afternoon of each of these days.
*SIMEON BARRETT, Jr. } Commis-
EBENEZER BRIGGS, } sioners.*
Sumner March, 7, 1825.

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.

THE subscribers having been appointed by the Honorable Benjamin Chandler, Judge of Probate, of Wills, &c. within and for the County of Oxford, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors to the estate of **LEONARD PRATT**, late of Paris, in said county, yeoman, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give public notice, that six months are allowed from the twenty-second day of February last to said Creditors to bring in and prove their claims, and that they will attend them for that purpose, at the Register of Deeds' Office, in Paris, on the third Saturday of March inst. and the first following months, from two to five o'clock in the afternoon of each of said days.
*CYRUS HAMLIN,
ALANSON MELLEEN.*
Paris, March, 9th, 1825.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Executor of the last Will and Testament of **STEPHEN LANDERS**, late of Hebron, in the County of Oxford, yeoman, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs. He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to
BARNABAS MYRICK.
Hebron, Feb. 22, 1825. 37 3w

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of **SETH BENSON**, late of Paris, in the County of Oxford, yeoman, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs. He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to **THOMAS CLARK**.
Paris, February 22d, 1825. 38 3w

At a Court of Probate holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the fourth Tuesday of February, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and twenty-five:

ON the petition of **THOMAS CHASE, Jr.** administrator of the estate of **SAMUEL LIVERMORE**, late of Livermore in said County, Gentleman, deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts, which he owed at the time of his death, by the sum of three hundred forty-seven dollars and seventy-five cents, and praying for a license to sell and convey so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary for the payment of said debts and incidental charges:

ORDERED—That the petitioner give notice thereof to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Observer, printed in Paris, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court, to be held at the Probate Office, in Paris, on the fourth Tuesday of April next, at ten o'clock A. M. and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.
BENJ. CHANDLER, Judge.
A true copy, attest, **THOMAS WEBSTER, Register.**

TAKE NOTICE.

THE subscriber requests all persons who are indebted to him, on account of the Carding Machine, lately owned by him, to make immediate payment. Unless all bills are settled by the fifteenth day of April next, they will at that time be left with Levi Whitman, Esq. for collection.
NATHANIEL BENNETT.
Norway, March 12th, 1825. 37 3w*

CANDLES FOR SALE.

GOOD CANDLES, at 12 1-2 cents per pound, for sale by **ASA BARTON, Agent.**

IMPERIAL ITCH-OINTMENT.

CONSTANTLY on hand, and for sale at the Oxford Bookstore, **IMPERIAL ITCH-OINTMENT.**

METHODIST HYMN BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED, and for sale at the Oxford Bookstore, **HYMN BOOKS**, used by the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States.

JUST RECEIVED,

AND for sale at the Oxford Bookstore, **NAPOLEON IN EXILE, or A VOICE FROM ST. HELENA**—the opinions and reflections of Napoleon on the most important events of his life and government, in his own words. By Barry O'Meara, Esq. his late Surgeon.

Also.—**THE HUNDRED WONDERS OF THE WORLD**, and of the three Kingdoms of Nature, described according to the latest and best authorities, and illustrated with Engravings. Both of the above books are well worth a place in every private and social library.
March 24.

LAW OF MAINE.

AN ACT in addition to "an act concerning Registers of Deeds."

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled,* That whenever a vacancy in the office of Register of Deeds, in any county shall happen, the Clerk of the Judicial Courts of such county, being first sworn to the faithful discharge of his trust, shall perform all the duties and services, during such vacancy, required of Registers of Deeds; and the Clerks of the Judicial Courts, so acting as Registers of Deeds, shall be entitled to the same compensation and subject to the same liabilities as is provided in the third section of the act to which this is in addition.

Section 2. *Be it further enacted,* That the Clerk of the Judicial Courts, for any county in this State, in which there are or may be two districts and two offices of Registry of Deeds, who shall have been qualified to perform the duties of Register of Deeds, as provided by the preceding section of this act, in case of a vacancy in said office, shall be and hereby is authorized and empowered to appoint some suitable person under him to take charge of, and perform the duties of said office in one of the said districts, which person, so appointed shall be sworn to the faithful discharge of his duties and trust, and for whose doings the Clerk appointing him shall be responsible in all cases. [This act passed February 5, 1825.]

AN ACT to prevent frauds in the business of Banks, and of public offices and trusts.

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled,* That if any Cashier, or other officer, or servant of any Bank in this State, entrusted with, or having the custody of any money, bill, note, security for money, evidence of debt, or other effects whatever, belonging to such Bank, shall contrary to his duty, and in violation of his trust, fraudulently pay or deliver the same, to any person, or to his check or order, knowing that such person is not entitled to receive the same, such person shall suffer such punishment as is hereinafter provided.

Section 2. *Be it further enacted,* That if any President or Director of any Bank in this State, shall in behalf of such Bank, cause to be emitted and put into circulation, any bank bills or bank notes of such corporation, or shall contract by bond, bill, note, or otherwise, any debt obligatory on such bank, with a fraudulent intent, that such bank bills, bank notes, or debt, shall not be paid according to the obligation thereof, and that the creditors of such bank shall thereby suffer loss; or that the bank bills, or bank notes, due from such bank, shall not be paid according to the tenor thereof; such President or Director shall suffer such punishment as is hereinafter provided.

Section 3. *Be it further enacted,* That if any Director, or other Stockholder, or Cashier, of any bank in this State, shall borrow and receive from such bank, any sum of money, or otherwise for a valuable consideration, become indebted to such bank; or shall aid and abet any person in borrowing and receiving from such bank, any sum of money, or in otherwise becoming, for a valuable consideration indebted to such bank, with a fraudulent intent, that such sum borrowed, or debt owed, shall not be paid, and that the creditors of such bank shall thereby suffer loss, and that the bank bills, or bank notes due from such bank shall not be paid, according to the tenor thereof, such person shall suffer such punishment as is hereinafter provided.

Section 4. *Be it further enacted,* That if any Director of any bank in this State, shall on behalf of such bank, loan to any stockholder or other person, any sum of money, or sell or cause to be sold to any stockholder on credit, any property of such bank, with a fraudulent intent, that such sum loaned or credited shall not be paid, and that the creditors of such bank shall thereby suffer loss, and that the bank bills, or bank notes due from such bank shall not be paid according to the tenor thereof, such person shall suffer such punishment as is hereinafter provided.

Section 5. *Be it further enacted,* That if any Director or Stockholder of any bank in this State, shall fraudulently make a dividend to the stockholders thereof, or to any part of them, or an application to their use, of any of the funds belonging to such bank, beyond the profits, rents, premiums and interests accruing from the business of such bank, with intent that the creditors of such bank shall thereby suffer loss, and that the bank bills or bank notes, due from such bank, shall not be paid according to the tenor thereof, such person shall suffer such punishment as is hereinafter provided.

Section 6. *Be it further enacted,* That if any President, Director, Cashier or other officer or servant of any bank in this State, shall in violation of his trust, embezzle or fraudulently convert to his own use any money, bill, note, security for money, evidence of debt, or other effects whatever, belonging to such bank, such person shall suffer such punishment as is hereinafter provided.

Section 7. *Be it further enacted,* That if any public officer, being a receiver of public moneys, under any law of this State, and having in his custody such money, or any note, bond, or evidence whatever, shall contrary to his duty and in violation of his trust, embezzle the same, or fraudulently convert the same to his own use, or fraudulently deliver to any person or his order any such money, note, bond or evidence, of debt, knowing that such person is not entitled to receive the same, such officer shall suffer such punishment as is hereinafter provided.

Section 8. *Be it further enacted,* That if any guardian, having the charge and custody of any money, bill, note, bond, evidence of debt, or any property whatever, belonging to his ward or wards, shall, in violation of his trust embezzle the same, or fraudulently convert the same to his own use, he shall suffer such punishment as is hereinafter provided.

Section 9. *Be it further enacted,* That any person, offending in manner prohibited in this act, shall on conviction thereof before the Supreme Judicial Court, be punished by fine, not exceeding five thousand dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding ten years, or both, according to the circumstances and aggravation of the offence.

[This act passed February 26, 1825.]

AN ACT in addition to an act providing for payment of costs in criminal prosecutions.

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled,* That the Courts of Sessions in the several counties, be, and hereby are authorized to examine and allow such bills of costs as have arisen, or may hereafter arise in criminal prosecutions, before any Justice of the Peace, for fees allowed by law, to be taxed for Justices of the Peace, officers and witnesses, where the person accused is convicted; and also for fees of officers and witnesses, where the person accused is acquitted by such Justice, to be paid out of their county treasury, at the charge of the county: *Provided, however,* That no Court of Sessions shall be authorized to allow any fees in criminal prosecutions, to any Justice of the Peace who is a Justice of said Court; but in all cases where any Justice of the Peace, who is also one of the Justices of the Court of Sessions, for the same county, shall have any claim for fees in any criminal prosecution, he shall exhibit the same to the Court of Common Pleas in such county, and the said Court of Common Pleas shall have the same power to act thereon, as is herein given to the Court of Sessions in other cases: And all fines imposed by Justices of the Peace, to the use of the State, and all costs accruing to the State in such prosecutions, shall be paid into the county treasury, to be appropriated to the payment of the sums thus allowed by said Courts. And each county treasurer shall credit his county for the moneys thus received by him, and shall not be holden to account for the same with the Treasury of the State.

Section 2. *Be it further enacted,* That all fines and forfeitures, imposed by the Supreme Judicial Court, or Court of Common Pleas, to the use of the State, and all bills of cost allowed by said Courts, accruing to the State, shall be paid into the treasury of the county to the use of the State, in the manner prescribed in the act to which this is in addition: And all the provisions of said act, applicable to the payment of such fines and bills of cost shall be, and hereby are, declared to be in full force: And the provision of the first section of the act entitled "An Act, respecting the payment of moneys into the State Treasury, and relating to the duties of the Treasurer of the State, and of the treasurers of the several counties," passed on the thirtieth day of January, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, shall not be considered as applicable to the payment of any fines or bills of cost in criminal prosecutions.

Section 3. *Be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the Treasurer of the State, whenever the account of any county treasurer is made to him, to enter the same in a book to be kept for the purpose; and shall enter therein the balance of each account, when the same is settled: which books shall be open to the inspection of all persons interested.

Section 4. *Be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the treasurer of each county, to enter in a book to be kept for that purpose, an account of all fines, forfeitures, and bills of cost accruing to the State, which shall from time to time be certified to him by the Clerk of the Judicial Courts for said county; and shall note therein the time when the same, or any part thereof shall be paid.

[This Act passed February 24, 1825.]

AN ACT additional to "an act for the limitation of actions real and personal, and of writs of error."

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled,* That the limitations of the several actions mentioned in the first, second and third sections of the act to which this is additional, shall not be applicable to any case, in which the defendant, his agent, or surveyor, has been since the passage of said act, or shall hereafter be, obstructed and prevented from running the lines and ascertaining the boundaries of the tract demanded, or to any case in which the service of any writ demanding such tract has been or may be prevented by force or fraud, or by any neglect or misconduct of any officer having such writ; *Provided,* That actions for the recovery of such tracts, be commenced within two years from the passing of this act. *Provided, also,* That such running of lines shall have been lawful, and not a trespass on the lands or rights of others.

Section 2. *Be it further enacted,* That in any writ or action, which may, after the fifteenth day of March next, be brought for the recovery of any lands, tenements, or hereditaments, it shall not be necessary for limiting the defendant and barring his right of recovery, that the premises defended shall have been surrounded by fences, or rendered inaccessible by other obstructions, but it shall be sufficient, if the possession, occupancy and improvement thereof by the defendant, or those under whom he claims, shall have been open, notorious and exclusive, comporting with the ordinary man-

agement of similar estates, in the possession and occupancy of those who have title thereunto, or satisfactory indicative of such exercise of ownership, as is usual in the improvement of a farm by its owner, and no part of the premises demanded and defended, shall be excluded from the operation of the limitation provided in the act to which this is additional, because such part may be woodland, or without cultivation. [This Act passed Feb. 26, 1825.]

AN ACT in further addition to an Act concerning foreign attachment.

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled,* That so much of the first section of an act, entitled "An additional act concerning foreign attachment," passed February the twenty-fourth, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, as requires the Plaintiff and supposed Trustee both to reside in the same County where the Justice has jurisdiction, be, and the same is hereby repealed. [This act passed February 27, 1825.]

AN ACT to repeal certain provisions of "An additional act respecting the inspection of Beef, Pork, Butter, and Lard, and for other purposes."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That so much of the first section of an additional Act, respecting the inspection of Beef, Pork, Butter and Lard, and for other purposes, as relates to pickled, dry or smoked Fish, Beef, Pork, and other salted provisions, (Butter and Lard excepted) be and the same is hereby repealed, from and after the twentieth day of June next, so far as the same is applicable to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, unless the General Court of said Commonwealth, shall before that time, pass a law, making similar provisions to those contained in said first section of the act aforesaid; in which case, the said act, with all the provisions thereof shall remain in full force. [This Act passed February 23, 1825.]

AN ACT authorizing the Governor and Council to settle accounts with Indian Agents, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That, from and after the passing of this act, the Governor, with advice and consent of Council, shall have full power and authority at any, and at all times, to draw his warrant on the Treasury of the State, for such sum or sums, as may, from time to time, be found necessary to carry into effect all treaties with the several tribes of Indians, within the limits of the same, now existing, or which may hereafter exist; and to settle and adjust all accounts of Indian Agents against the State, agreeably to any of the treaties aforesaid.

[This Act passed February 23, 1825.]

AN ACT in addition to an "Act for the relief of School Districts in the towns of Freeman and Phillips."

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled,* That the School District, created by the act aforesaid, shall continue for the term of fifteen years; and the town officers of said towns of Freeman and Phillips, when requested by the proper officer of said united districts, are hereby required to do and perform all the duties, in relation thereto, which by law they are authorized to do and perform, in respect to any other school district in their several towns; and the money to be raised for the purposes aforesaid, shall be assessed by the proper officers in each of said towns, according to the proportion thereof, belonging to their respective districts, thus united, to pay.

Section 2. *Be it further enacted,* That in case the inhabitants of the said united School District, shall erect and build a school house therein, the same house, and all other common property, at the end of fifteen years, shall be sold at auction, and the whole proceeds of sale, justly and proportionably distributed among said inhabitants, according to what they paid, or were assessed, in the tax next preceding such sale.

Section 3. *Be it further enacted,* That the first meeting of the qualified voters, in said united school district, shall be called in the manner prescribed by the act to provide for the education of youth, on application of three or more freeholders residing in said district, to the Selectmen of either of said towns of Freeman and Phillips. [This Act passed February 23, 1825.]

AN ACT to regulate taking of Fish in Brooksville.

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled,* That Robert Walker, Joseph Walker, John Douglass and Benjamin Walker, or the majority of them, be and they are hereby authorized to keep open at all times, a suitable passage way for Alewives to pass up and down a certain stream, issuing from Walker's Pond, so called, in said Brooksville.

Section 2. *Be it further enacted,* That it shall not be lawful for any person or persons, not authorized by the provisions of this act, to take any Alewives in said stream, within the said town of Brooksville: And any person or persons, who shall take any of said fish, contrary to said provisions, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding twenty dollars, nor less than one dollar, to be recovered by an action of debt, before any disinterested Justice of the Peace, of the county of Hancock, one half thereof to any inhabitant of said Brooksville, who may prosecute for the same, and the other half to the use of said town.

Section 3. *Be it further enacted,* That the persons named in the first section of this act, and such person or persons, as they or the major part of them, shall in writing appoint, may take Alewives in said stream, during the months of May and June annually, at any time between sunrise on Monday and sunrise on Thursday, in each week, and at no other time: And the persons named in the first section aforesaid, are authorized to sell and dispose of the privilege of taking Alewives in said stream, for any time, not exceeding

one year. And it shall be their duty to manage said privilege to the best advantage for the said town, and to render a just and true account of all moneys, arising from the sale of said fish, or privilege, in the month of January annually, to the Selectmen of said town for the time being, or to such other person or persons, as the town may appoint for that purpose, and in default thereof, they shall be jointly and severally liable to an action of the case, before any Court proper to try the same, to be instituted by, and in the name of the Treasurer of said town.

Section 4. *Be it further enacted,* That the town may, upon the death or resignation of either of the persons named in the first section of this act, appoint some suitable person to fill his place, and the proceeds of the said fishery may be appropriated in such manner, as the town shall direct. [This Act passed February 15, 1825.]

AN ACT authorizing the town of Portland to assess a tax on the owners of dogs.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That whenever the town of Portland, at any legal town meeting of the inhabitants thereof, in the month of March or April, in any year, shall decide by a majority of votes, that it is expedient to lay a tax on the owners of dogs for such year, it shall and may be lawful for the assessors thereof, to assess upon each inhabitant, owning or keeping a dog in said town, the sum of three dollars, which shall be collected in the same manner that other town taxes are, and the proceeds thereof applied to the support of the poor of said town: *Provided, however,* That an article for that purpose shall have been inserted in the warrant for calling the town meeting, at which such vote may have passed.

[This act passed February 26, 1825.]

AN ACT to set off certain tracts of land and certain persons with their estates from the town of Shapleigh and annex the same to the town of Lebanon.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That the several tracts of land, lying within the limits and being a part of the town of Shapleigh, in the County of York, known by the names following, viz. Baker's grant, Waldron's grant, Hamilton's grant, Andros' lot, Eleazer Knox's lot, and Horsom's gore, together with all the inhabitants living on said tracts of land, with their polls, and estates therein, be and the same hereby are, set off from the town of Shapleigh and annexed to the town of Lebanon, in the county aforesaid: *Provided,* That said tracts of land, and said inhabitants, shall be holden to pay all taxes assessed thereon, or against them, in the said town of Shapleigh, prior to the passing of this act.

[This act passed February 23, 1825.]

AN ACT to incorporate the town of Kirkland.

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled,* That the plantation or township numbered one, in the fourth range, north of the Waldo patent, in the County of Penobscot, bounded as follows, viz: beginning at the corner of the towns of Dutton, Levant and Corinth, thence north by Corinth to the southwest corner of Blakesburgh, thence east to the southeast corner of Blakesburgh, thence south to the northeast corner of Dutton, thence west on the north line of Dutton to the place of beginning; with the inhabitants thereof, be, and they are hereby incorporated into a town, by the name of Kirkland: And the inhabitants of said town, are hereby vested with all the powers, privileges and immunities, which the inhabitants of towns within this State do or may by law enjoy.

Section 2. *Be it further enacted,* That any Justice of the Peace, within said County, is hereby empowered to issue his warrant to some inhabitant of said town, directing him to notify the inhabitants thereof, to meet at such time and place as he shall appoint, to choose such officers as other towns are empowered to choose at their annual meetings.

Section 3. *Be it further enacted,* That the said town of Kirkland, shall be entitled to vote in the choice of a Representative to the Legislature of this State, in the same class and in the same manner as it was allowed and authorized to do, previous to the passing of this act, and shall continue a part of the class aforesaid until otherwise provided by law.

[This act passed February 25, 1825.]

MAINE LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE, February 11, 1825.

Ordered, That, agreeably to the provision of the Constitution, the Hon. Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court be requested to give to this Senate their opinion on the following questions:

1st. Can any person, according to the third article of the Constitution, of right hold and exercise at the same time the several offices of Deputy Sheriff and Justice of the Peace?

2d. Can any person, of right, exercise at the same time the several offices of Sheriff and Justice of the Peace?

3d. Can any person, of right, exercise at the same time the several offices of Coroner and Justice of the Peace?

On the 18th of February, 1825, an opinion was received, signed by a majority of the Justices of said Court, in answer to the above questions.

They say, in answer to the first question, "that no person can, according to the third article of the Constitution, of right, hold and exercise, at the same time, the several offices of Deputy Sheriff and Justice of the Peace."

In answer to the second question, "That no person can, of right, exercise at the same time the several offices of Sheriff and Justice of the Peace."

And in answer to the third question, "That no person can, of right, exercise the several offices of Coroner and Justice of the Peace."

IN SENATE, February 19, 1825.

Ordered, That the several questions, submitted to the Justices aforesaid, and their answers, be printed in the newspapers, in which are published the laws of the State.

Extract from the Journal:

Attest, CHAS. B. SMITH, Sec. of the Senate.

THE OBSERVER.

IS PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING BY ASA BARTON,

For the Proprietors, at two dollars per annum, payable semi-annually.

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